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## CURRENT SUPPORT MEMORANDUM

FULFILLMENT OF THE SOVIET  
UNION'S FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND REPORTS  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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FULFILLMENT OF THE SOVIET  
UNION'S FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The Report on Fulfillment of the Soviet Union's Fifth Five-Year Plan (1951-1955) sharpens the broad lines of a picture of economic development already well known and adds significant new details. It confirms earlier announcements of success in achieving planned five-year rises in national income (actual: 68 percent; plan: 60), industrial production (85 and 70), and retail trade (89 and 70).<sup>\*</sup> It also confirms earlier announcements of a two-fold rise in foreign trade and fulfillment of the plan for State capital investments. It points up previously announced successes in the fields of ferrous metallurgy, fuel and power, construction materials, machine building and metal-working, rail transport, and housing. It underlines previously announced failures in the fields of nonferrous metals, chemicals, and timber, in certain types of machinery and almost all types of consumer goods, and in agriculture construction, and labor productivity.

The new details which the Report provides take the form largely of fulfillment and growth data disclosed in its description of performance in individual sectors. In industry, according to these disclosures, production goals were met and considerable increases recorded for heavy sheet steel, peat, shale, ocean-going freighters and tankers, precision machine tools, instruments, polished glass, and canned goods.

Production goals were not met, despite considerable increases, in stainless sheet steel, gas, rolling equipment (for steel mills, etc.), steam boilers, hydroturbines, river passenger boats, fishing fleet vessels, special-purpose machine tools, heavy forging and pressing equipment, specialized types of agricultural machinery, and furniture. Timber haulage increased at only one-half the planned rate. Despite general increases in consumer goods output, disappointments in this field appear to have been even more widespread than hitherto revealed. The Report notes and criticizes shortfalls in the output of durables as well as clothing and foodstuffs.

Disclosures relating to agriculture fill out the picture of general underfulfillment drawn by earlier documents and speeches. Wheat production grew 50 percent rather than 55 percent as planned. Potato production, far from achieving its planned 40 percent expansion, actually declined 20 percent. Increases in crop and live-stock yields were generally below target. At the same time, the Report suggests that the remedial programs initiated in 1953-1955 are beginning to have an effect. The fact that the production-increase in grain over the five-year period, which was 29 percent, exceeded the procurement-increase, which was 14 percent, implies partial achievement, at least, of the large increase in live-stock feed envisaged by the New Lands and corn programs. The various programs aimed at increasing the share of total food production for human consumption marketed through State channels apparently achieved some success since procurement-increases exceeded production-increases and the income of collective farms and farmers from sales to the State rose by 170 percent while their income from other sources remained constant.

<sup>\*</sup> See Appendix A for plan-achievement comparisons and other data relating to selected aggregates, commodities, and services.

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Disclosures relating to transport include fulfillment of five-year goals for expansion of freight turnover by sea and highway carriers, non-fulfillment for river and air carriers and pipelines. The railroads, which earlier had been reported to have fulfilled the freight turnover plan, met the plan for increasing the average daily run for a freight locomotive, but failed to meet the target for decreasing the turnaround time for freight cars. The railroads also failed to meet the plan for reducing the average length of haul which instead actually increased. This failure, however, is more properly attributable to extraneous factors, such as the demands of the New Lands program, rather than to operational deficiencies.

The Report contains new investment information. The State investment volume over the five-year period was 91 percent greater than in the preceding five years. Corresponding percentage increases for the major sectors were as follows: agriculture, 150; industry, almost 100; communal services, 56; health, scientific and cultural institutions, 50; and transportation and communications, 48. The economy as a whole over-fulfilled the plan by one percent, and agriculture almost 20 percent. Transportation and communications, on the other hand, underfulfilled by almost 10 percent, with increases in the carrying capacity of the railroads falling considerably below plan. Industry's increase of only 94 percent (announced earlier by Khrushchev) indicated that it also failed to meet the plan.

The investment failures are traceable in large part to the "considerable shortcomings" noted by the Report in the operation of the construction ministries, which account for most capital construction. Among these shortcomings are slowness in bringing new enterprises into operation, a low level of mechanization, insufficient use of prefabricated units and standard plans, and excessive organizational dispersion.

Housing construction, however, met the plan. Total urban housing constructed over the five years included, besides the previously reported 105 million square meters built under budgetary allocation, 10 million square meters built with the help of the funds of enterprises and other non-centralized means, and 39 million square meters built by the urban population out of their own means and with the aid of state credits.

The Report documents more completely than hitherto the general failure to meet efficiency goals, notably those relating to labor productivity and cost-reduction. Besides repeating already published data on productivity shortfalls in industry and construction, it discloses that productivity on the collective and state farms increased only 37 percent instead of 40 percent as planned, and points to particularly unsatisfactory mining and logging records. Besides reiterating underfulfillment of cost-reduction targets in industry and construction, it identifies the timber, fish and construction materials industries as particularly backwards in this respect. It announces fulfillment, on the other hand, of the cost-reduction plans for the railroad and retail trade nets.

Appendix A presents the more important data contained in the Report, together with such other data from other documents as helps put together the complete picture of claimed Soviet economic achievement in 1955 and growth from 1950 to 1960.

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APPENDIX A

Official USSR Data on Major Economic Aggregates and  
Output of Selected Commodity and Service Production\*

Category	1955 Level of Achievement a/	1950-60 Growth		1960 as % of 1955 Plan c/
		1955 as % of 1950 Actual a/	Orig. Plan b/	
<u>Major Aggregates</u>				
National Income	NA	168	160	160
Industrial Production	NA	185	170	165
Producer Goods	NA	191	180 d/	170
Machinery and Metalworking	NA	220	200	180
Consumer Goods	NA	176	165 d/	160
Retail Trade Turnover	NA	189	170	150
State Capital Investment	594 billion R e/	191 f/	190 f/	167 g/
Industry	353 " " h/	194 i/	200 f/	170 j/
Agriculture	60 " " h/	250 f/	210 f/	200 j/
Transportation and Communication	NA	148 f/	163 f/	170 j/
Workers and Employees in the National Economy k/	48.4 million persons	124	115	114 l/
Labor and Productivity	NA	NA	NA	NA
Industry	NA	144	150	150
Construction	NA	145	155	152
Agriculture	NA	137	140	NA m/

\* Figures are official citations or close derivatives thereof.

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Category	1950-60 Growth		
	1955 Level of Achievement a/	1955 as % of 1950 Actual a/ Orig. Plan b/	1960 as % of 1955 Plan c/
<u>OUTPUT OF SELECTED BASIC MATERIALS</u>			
<u>Ferrous Metallurgy</u>			
Pig Iron	million		
Steel, Crude	33 metric tons	174	159
Steel, Rolled	45 "	162	151
Heavy Sheet Steel	35 "	169	152
Stainless Sheet Steel	NA	180	NA
	NA	310	NA
<u>Nonferrous Metallurgy</u>			
Copper, Refined	NA		
Aluminum	153	190	160
Lead	280	260	210
Zinc	230	270	142
Nickel	200	250	177
	137	153	164
<u>Coal</u>			
Coal	million		
Coking Coal	391 metric tons	150	
Peat	NA "	150	152
Shale	50 "	142	NA
	10.8 "	230	144
<u>Petroleum</u>			
Crude Petroleum	million		
Gas	71 metric tons	187	191
	10.4 billion m <sup>3</sup>	168	388
<u>Electric Power</u>			
Electric Power	170 billion kwh	187	188

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Category	1955 Level of Achievement a/	1950-60 Growth		
		1955 as % of 1950 Actual a/	Orig. Plan b/	1960 as % of 1955 Plan c/
<u>Chemicals</u>				
Mineral Fertilizers	9.6 million metric ton	175	188	204
Soda Ash	thousand metric ton	192	184	168
Caustic Soda	"	173	179	177
Synthetic Rubber	NA	168	182	220
<u>Construction Materials</u>				
Cement	22 million metric ton	220	220	245
Polished Glass	NA	570	400	NA
Slate	1,500 million standard tiles	270	260	205
Bricks	20 billion units	210	230	NA
<u>Timber and Paper Products</u>				
Timber, Haulage of	197 million cu. meters	128	156	134
Lumber	58 "	"n/ NA	NA	138
Paper	1,860 thousand metric ton n/	156	146	146

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Category	1955 Level of Achievement a/	1950-60 Growth		1960 as % of 1955 Plan c/
		1955 as % of 1950 Actual a/	Orig. Plan b/	
<u>OUTPUT OF SELECTED PRODUCER GOODS</u>				
<u>Machine-Tools and Metalworking</u>				
Metalcutting Machine Tools	thousand			
Special-Purpose Metalcutting Machine Tools	105 units n/	NA	NA	191
Precision Machine Tools	NA	230	260	NA
Forging and Pressing Machines	NA	210	200	NA
Heavy Forging and Pressing Machines	13.5thousand n/	NA	NA	191
Machines	NA	560	800	400
Operation and Control Instruments	NA	300	270	NA
<u>Heavy Machinery</u>				
Metallurgical Equipment	thousand			
Petroleum Equipment	172 metric ton n/	155	185	163
Rolling Equipment	48.4 " "n/	NA	350	248
	NA	164	200	182
<u>Electrical Equipment</u>				
Steam Boilers	NA	260	270	NA
Steam Turbines	NA	170	230	NA
Hydroturbines	million			
	1.5 kw cap n/	470	780	173
<u>Transport Equipment</u>				
ML Electric Locomotives	194 units n/	NA	NA	284
ML Freight Cars	34,400 " n/	NA	NA	151
ML Passenger Coaches	1,770 " n/	NA	NA	158

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Category	1955 Level of Achievement a/	1950-60 Growth		
		1955 as % of 1950 Actual a/	Orig. Plan b/	1960 as % of 1955 Plan c/
<u>Motor Vehicles</u>				
Motor Vehicles	445,000 units	123	120	146
Motorcycles	244,000 "	200	NA	162
<u>Tractors and Agricultural Machinery</u>				
Tractors	163,000 units	150	119	197
Grain Combines	47,900 " n/	NA	NA	292
Windrowers	2,500 " n/	NA	NA	2000
<u>Shipbuilding</u>				
River Passenger Boats	NA	187	260	NA
Vessels for Fishing Fleet	NA	260	380	NA
Ocean-Going Freighters and Tankers	NA	290	290	130
<u>OUTPUT OF SELECTED CONSUMER GOODS</u>				
<u>Textiles and Clothing</u>				
Cotton Fabrics	5,900 meters	151	161	123
Woolen Fabrics	251 "	162	154	145
Linen Fabrics	305 " n/	NA	NA	182
Silk Fabrics	526 "	400	NA	204
Leather Footwear	299 million pair	132	155	153

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Category	1955 Level of Achievement a/	1950-60 Growth		
		1955 as % of 1950 Actual a/	Orig. Plan b/	1960 as % of 1955 Plan c/
<u>Consumer Durables</u>				
Bicycles	thousand	440	NA	147
Radios and TV Sets	2,900 units	370	NA	255
Sewing Machines	4,000 "	320	NA	235
Clocks and Watches	1,600 "	260	NA	171
Refrigerators	19,700 "	NA	NA	420
Washing Machines	151 " n/	NA	NA	610
	86.6 " n/			
<u>Foodstuffs</u>				
Meat	thousand	169	192	178
Fish	2,200 tons	156	158	157
Dairy Products o/	2,700 "	225	NA	270
Butter	13,500 "	140	172	156
Vegetable Oil	NA	143	177	165
Sugar	1,100 "	136	178	191
	3,400 "			
	billion			
Canned Goods	3.13 cans n/	210	210	178
<u>OUTPUT OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES</u>				
<u>Crops</u>				
Grain	NA	129	145	NA
Wheat	NA	150	155-165	NA
Corn	NA	200	NA	NA
Flax	NA	149	140-150	135
Sunflower	NA	200	150-160	NA
Sugar Beets	NA	147	165-170	154
Potatoes	NA	80	140-145	185
Vegetables	NA	142	NA	218
Cotton	NA	109	155-165	156

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Category	1955 Level of Achievement a/	1950-60 Growth		
		1955 as % of 1950 Actual a/	Orig. Plan b/	1960 as % of 1955 Plan c/
<u>Livestock Products</u>				
Meat	NA	130	180-190	200
Milk	NA	119	145-150	195
Wool	NA	142	200-250	182
Eggs	NA	154	600-700	254
<u>OUTPUT OF SELECTED TRANSPORTATION SERVICES</u>				
Rail Freight Turnover	969 billion TKM	161	135-140	142
Ocean Freight Turnover	NA	174	155-160	210
River Freight Turnover	NA	147	175-180	180
Road Freight Turnover	NA	210	180-185	200
Pipe-lines	billion			
Air Freight Turnover	13.8 TKM n/	280	500	600
	NA	185	200	200

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Analyst:

- a/ Report on the Fulfillment of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.
- b/ Directives to the Fifth Five-Year Plan, unless otherwise noted.
- c/ Directives to the Sixth Five-Year Plan, unless otherwise noted.
- d/ Bulganin's Speech of 4 July 55 before Plenum of Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR.
- e/ Entire five-year period 1951-55, in 1955 rubles.
- f/ 1951-55 as percentage of 1946-50.
- g/ 1956-60 as percentage of 1951-55.
- h/ Entire five-year period 1951-55, in 1955 rubles. Figure is derived from the planned absolute for 1956-60 and the planned increase for 1956-60 over 1951-55, given by Bulganin in Report to 20th Party Congress on Directives to Sixth Five-Year Plan delivered 21 Feb 56.
- i/ 1951-55 as percentage of 1946-50; source is Khrushchev's Report to the 20th Party Congress.
- j/ 1956-60 as percentage of 1951-55; Bulganin's Report to 20th Party Congress on Directives to Sixth Five-Year Plan, 21 Feb 56.
- k/ Average annual number.
- l/ Derived by dividing 1955 absolute into absolute for 1960 given in Directives to Sixth Five-Year Plan.
- m/ 70 percent for State farms, 100 percent for collective farms.
- n/ Figure is derived from the planned 1960 absolute and the planned increase 1960 over 1955, given in Directives to Sixth Five-Year Plan.
- o/ In milk equivalents.

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